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Springs of the Rocky Mountains. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has paid a recent visit to the Hot Sulphur Springs beyond the Rocky Moun-tains in Little Wind River Valley, and forty miles from South Pass City, and the about one hundred acres, and are a quarter of a mile in extent. The middle apring is bottomless, seeming to come from the very bowels of the earth, and the volume of hot water it throws out is positively immense. The water at the edges was so hot that one could hardly hold his was so hot that one could hardly hold his hand in it, and the temperature gradually increased toward the center. The water is of a deep blue color, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and very clear. The Indians have long bathed in the springs, and call them "great medicine for sick man," and the party of which the correspondent was a member found, a bath very invigorating. It is quite a correspondent. bath very invigorating. It is quite a curi-ous circumstance that within one hunired yards of the springs a well has been dug which contains clear, cold water, perectly sweet, and without the least taint of sulphur. The small streams in this valley are remarkable for the quantity of trout and whitefish they contain. Two gentlemen took seventy-four of the speckled variety in two hours, some of which weighed nearly three ponds. "No sconer would the hook tauch the water," says the correspondent, "than there was a splash, a jerk, and you knew by the nervous tightening of the line you were ready to land a fine fish."

The Gold Flurry, The animals in the Wall street menagerie are by no means as quiet as reported. The great collection of lame ducks are in a great flutter, while the press is equally exercised. The World is saddling the Tribune with being in with Boutwell in bringing about the panic. The Times berates the gold "gambo-liers," and the Heraid, which is always on the popular side, calls loudly upon Boutwell to resign, and says he is not fit for the place, and speaks of the "mag-nificence of the stupidity" of the Hou. Secretary of the Treasury. The panic is laid at his door as his work. Meantime, the share of Corbin, brother-in-law to the President, in the late gold speculation, is proven by Fisk on affidavits. Mr. A. T Stewart gives his opinion of the situa-tion, and everybody that can be has been aterviewed to death on the cause of the flurry in gold.

The English Turi. A considerable commotion has been caused by the withdrawal of Lord Rose ery from the turf. He became offended at some criticism of his racing, in a London paper, and indignantly sent in his resignation. With the Dukes of Hamil-ton and Newcastle, and now Lord Rose-bery off the turk, there would appear to be a disposition to give up the noble sport to professional blacklegs and sporting characters. English gentlemen do not like either the contact or associaon with them, and as they are great on pholding their class, the chances are onging to the aristocracy, will follow he examples of those mentioned, and the examples of those mentioned, and quit. The injury to the turf will be great as from these means they are enabled to proximating indefinitely to identity to maintain study of racers, the keeping of blood or 100 per cent. But these degree any one of which would ruin a man of are so nonsual that we may leave then

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and Gov. Hays are both invited to address the citizens' meeting at Pike's Hall, on next Wednesday, at Cincinnati, on the subject of a home for the widows and orphans of soltion to his nephew or niece as the father has. Let us state the matter in the most

-The Byron-Leigh Story Physio-logically Considered. From the New York World.]

The filthy Byron story which Mrs-Stowe has set affoat not only has excited considerable interest as well as strong, considerable interest as well as strong, and is some cases angry partisan discussion, but has given rise in certain quarters to curious physiological and ethical speculations concerning the alleged offense of Lord Byron. The question is raised how far the "crime" of incest as an offense against the moral law which is unalterably existing in the very constitution of man, and how far it is an offense simply against according regulations. tution of man, and how far it is an offense simply against social regulations arbitrarily established by sc ciety for its own ends. Under some governments the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife comes under precisely the same category as marriage with his own sister, while in other countries it is not only allowable under the la w, but is considered perfectly proper in all respects. In our own country, the us ion of uncles with nieces, and of nephew a with aunts, is in some of the States forbidden by penal statute, and in other rerecognized as legal as it always has be en among the Jews, while the marriage of cousins,

as legal as it always has be en among the Jews, while the marriage of cousins, though the subject of considerable objection on supposed hygien we grounds, has never been prohibited by law.

A country paper, considering the matter of marriage by, effected by consanguinity, arrives at some conclusions which will strike most readers as quite new, and shows—from a purely material standpoint—the t Byron's alleged crime is no greater—aor even less—than those committed da' ly under the sanction of society and with the blessing of the church. The following is the argument of the

sidered as one: for the whole of its blood is the same as theirs combined. But if of its parents, we answer, No; there is a nearer relation. The son has but half the blood of his father; but two brothers have absolutely the same blood. The son has but half the blood of his father; but two brothers have absolutely the same blood. To state the cases accurately, half the blood of a man is the same as the whole blood of his father; but the whole blood of a man is the same as the whole blood of a man is the same as the whole blood of his brother. When Blackstone asks why Titius and his brother are related, and answers, "Because they are both derived from the same father," he tells but half the truth. They are related because they are derived from the same father and the same mother. The addition doubles the relation, and brings them nearer to each other than they are to either of their parents. It we say that a man has 50 per cent. of the bloo of his father, we must say that he has 100 per cent, of the blood of his brother; for they both have 50 per cent. of the blood of their father and 50 per cent. of the blood of their mother, making in each 100 per cent of the same combination. We dwell on this point perhaps repeti-tiously, because it is the starting point of our system—the beginning of our scale of degrees. And herein we agree with the scientific breeders mentioned by Darwin, who consider the fraternal relation

the nearest of all, and generally avoid matching brother and eister, though they freely match father and daughter for several generations. The relation of brother and sister being thus that of identity or 100 per cent., the question may properly arise, what will be the relationships resulting from their interlegal. tionships resulting from their interbreed-ing? Evidently, continued identity of blood. The whole blood of the children of a brother and sister will be the same as the whole blood of each as well as both of the parents, and so of all generation that keep within the stock thus begun. Hence if Eve were taken out of Adam, as we are taught, so that they had one blood, and their children bred with each other or with their parents, and so on exclusively, it must be literally true that "God bath made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth. The only possible method of introducing new blood would be by crossing with a distinct species. What is the next decree of relationship? Probably it is best to call the ordinary relation of parent and child, in which there is 100 per cent on one eide and 50 per cent, on the other, of the same blood, the second degree, as there can be none pearer (except the frathere can be none nearer (except the fra-ternal) without closer interpreteding than the law generally allows to man-kind. In the case of lower animals, we have seen in our extracts from Darwin that a male, by matching successively with daughter, grand-daughter, etc., produces offspring having 75, 873, 931 per cent of his blood, and so on, approximating indefinitely to identity of blood or 100 per cent. But these degrees

out as exceptional. But now observe an

important consequence of our first posi-tion, that brothers have absolutely the same blood. The uncle baving the same blood with the father, has the same rela-

child is the same as the whole blood of his father; but the whole blood of the father is the same as the whole blood of his brother therefore, half the blood of the child is the same as the whole blood of its uncle. This is startling—to say that a father and daughter are no nearer relatives than the uncle and niece! But, so far as blood is concerned, this must be true. As the offspring of a father matched with his daughter would have 75 per cent. of his blood, so the offspring of an uncle matched with his niece would have 75 per cent of the same blood. Thus an indefinite approximation to identity of blood might be carried on by an uncle matching with his niece and her offmatching with his niece and her off-spring, as well as by a father matching with his daughter and her off-spring; or father and uncle might alternate in any of the steps of the progression. What is the next degree of relationship? On the same principle as before, we answer, That of cousins; for though intermediate degrees might be created by special interbreeding, the usual progression is from brothers to their children by foreign mates. The precise amount of consanguinity between cousins may be stated in this way: Half the blood of a nephew is the same as the whole blood of his uncle (as we have before proved); the whole blood of the uncle is the same as half the blood of his son; therefore half the blood of one cousin is the same as half the blood of the other. The off-spring of a match between cousins will spring of a match between cousins will of course have the same proportion of the common blood as they have, viz: 50 per cent. And now perhaps it is time to inquire what is the relation between half brother, or half brothers and sisters. The question is made specially interesting at this time by the excitement about Lord Byron's alleged incest, which is understood to have been between him and his half-sister. Proceeding as before, we We start with the principle that a child has half the blood of its father and half the blood of its mother. Shall we call this the first degree, meaning that it is the nearest possible relationship? We may do so, if we refer to the relation between the child and both its parents considered as one; for the whole of its blood of the same father; therefore half the blood of the same father; therefore half the blood of the same as half the blood of the other, which is exactly the question refers (as it always does) to the relation between the child and one of its parents, we answer. No: there is a degree. This again is startling. Can it be that while the relation between own brothers is perfect, exceeding that between parents and children, the relation between half brothers is less than that between uncles and nephews, and only

> have the same blood and therefore may be considered one. A Model Chicago Burglar. The citizens of Chicago who have turned their attention to the higher branches of burglary have quite as much any other business. The distinguished ernaments of the science cultivate posiduously, and carry civility in their manner as well as the implements of their art on their persons. A gentleman who is just now playing a star engage-ment as a burglar in that city visited one of his victims the other day and held quite an interesting conversation with him. He was exceeding polite, well dressed, and affable withal, and was kind enough to explain the particulars of how he had robbed the bouse, and then left, after promising to call again either in a friendly way or professionally. He men-tioned, too, that he had written to another gentleman stating his terms for returning "property captured or acquired by conquest." Like modest men on the stage and of a literary turn, he has adopted a nom de plume, that of "Handy Andy," under which he transacts his official business. There is no doubt that the art of burglary is in its infancy, and that as the standard of public morality tones down as it is now doing rapidly, it will be regarded as offering to young gentlemen of nerve and talent a field for brilliant and lucrative careers .- Courier-

wives, is just the same, for all purposes of blood, as two brothers having children

by two wives; because the two brothers

How is it that one can travel all over Europe and not have his trunks injured, and yet, in a trip to New York and back, his trunks will be almost battered to pieces? It is simply because the porters and baggage-masters are not careful. Baggage is tumbled about here and there, and nothing short of a sheet-iron trunk can stand it. This is outrageous and inexcusable. If some public-spirited indi-vidual will make a tour and make it a point to thrash every porter who dumps his trunk down, or at least break his head when he breaks the tourist's trunk, the evil may in time be practically abated. The want of civility is the great characteristic of baggage men as a class. Their patience is sorely tried, but so is the traveler's. Next to being knocked down, to see one's trunk burst open by being thrown out carelessly is the most disagreeable. — Courier Journal.

Adelina Patti according to the foreign musical journals, will come to this coun-try in 1871-2 to sing one hundred times for two thousand dollars in gold for each performance, besides traveling expenses for six persons. It is rumored that after her American tour Patti will retire from

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